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PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most moderate prices at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. All proofs are read, and all work superintended by Europeans. Always equal and generally superior to that done anywhere else. Estimates given.

No. 11,371 第一七百三十一萬一第一 日六月六日十二時光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18th, 1894. 三月號 級八月七英港香

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CEUNG NGOK SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press).
PUBLISHED DAILY.
Is the best medium for Advertising among the
Native Chinese.
Established upwards of TWENTY YEARS and
continues largely throughout Southern China.
India, China, etc. Is carefully edited by experienced
Chinese Scholars, and contains Full and
Reliable Commercial Intelligence.
Terms for Advertising (Translations free) can
be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong; or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17, RAVENNA, British str., 1615, F. Cole,
Shanghai 14th July, Mails and General—
P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 17, GLENROTHY, British steamer, 1.231,
Somers, Singapore 11th July, General—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

July 17, ENTERPRISE, British str. 3.003,
Gowkow, Vancouver, and Shingan 14th
July, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 17, NANYANG, German str., 1.039, F.
Schulz, Canton 17th July, General—SIMMS-
BEN & CO.

July 17, JACOB DIEDERICHSSEN, German str.,
623 A, Bandar, Swatow 16th July, Gen-
last—CARLOW JR & CO.

ARRIVANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

17th JULY.

Prep. Danish str., for Holloway.

Prep. British str., for Shanghai.

Prep. British ship for Manila.

Toys Mar. Japanese str., for Huloo.

Nanoo, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

July 17, CHINCHIN, British str., for Shanghai.

July 17, BOEREN, CARLIS, British str., for
Norfolk (N.S.W.)

July 17, HEDDALE, British str., for Kobe.

July 17, NAMOA, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per Europa, str. from Shanghai for Brus-

din—Mr. Ahrendsen. For Marsella—Miss

Wright. For London—Mr. S. M. Russell.

Miss Robotham and Mrs. Whittemore.

Per Express of Japan, str. from Vancouver—

Mr. G. S. A. Anton. From Yokoh-

ama—Lieut. W. Head and Duff, Capt. Pitt,

Messrs. J. Donald, G. Campbell, Capell, and

Tomlin. From Kobe—Mr. and Mrs. Grimble

and Lieut. G. H. Stevenson. From Shanghai—

Mr. Eastham, and 162 others.

DEPARTED.

Per Europa, str. for Amoy—Miss Lyngard

Mrs. L. Lyngard, and Mrs. Ramsey. For Foo

chow—Mr. J. Gosmann.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

Hongkong—Mr. J. L. Lovell.

Mr. G. Bayley.

Mr. P. C. Bird.

Mr. T. Blamey.

Mr. E. W. Bright.

Mr. E. S. McFarland.

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED

CARBO-CAMPHYLLENE

is distinguished by a White Label in addition to the Red One, which shows that the

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLLENE

is miscible in Water in all proportions.

ITS MISCELLANITY IN WATER.

combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing Odour, will command it to the Public for General Use, as it is an Elegant Agreeable, and Perfect Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-rooms, and all nosey vessels therein. For all purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

AS A SANITARY IN VICTORY.—A little applied on the hand, will anoint the sore and keep in front of the nose and mouth in infected rooms or in passing through infected districts strongly recommended.

FOR WASHING THIS FACE AND HANDS.—A teaspooonful to a gallon of water.

FOR THE BATH.—A tub spoonful or less.

FOR SICK-ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS.—A teaspooonful or more distributed in smokers round the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.

FOR SP. INHALING OR SPRAY.—A wineglassful to a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH-WASH.—A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.—A tall spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED

CARBO-CAMPHYLLENE

converts the waste bath water into valuable Disinfectant which in passing through the down spouts and stanchion-taps destroys noxious germs and removes bad smells. It is in the bath has a most beneficial effect on the skin and greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Only communications from the Chinese authorities should be addressed to "The Editor." Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not to a particular person, but to the offices of the paper. All letters for publication should be written.

No account of any communication that has appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the "Daily Press" should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for cash.

Telegraphic Address Press.

P. O. Box 22. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, July 18th, 1894.

LITTLE actual change has taken place in the situation in the Korean peninsula during the past week. The two armies of occupation have been narrowly watching each other's movements, and the Chinese Resident Yean is credited with having striven to stir up Korean animosity against the Japanese in Seoul. The hostility between the two nations has naturally been ripening in the interval, fanned by suggestions in the papers in either country, but so far they have abstained from fighting at each other's throats. There have been much sniping and showing of teeth, but, on the side of China, there has been a marked disinclination for coming to close quarters. The Japanese, on the other hand, have remained very cool, but not ready, and they are believed to entertain complete confidence as to the issue of any conflict. Many of the Chinese officials are known to be secret advocates of peace at any price, and it is shrewdly suspected that the Viceroy Lt. HUNG-CHANG would be unfeignedly thankful to be able to agree with the adversary quickly. Fortunately for the interests of peace, there would now seem to be a chance of some old media being found out of the imbroglio, inasmuch as both parties have accepted the services of England as mediator. The offices of Russia in that capacity do not seem to have been mutually satisfactory to the disputants. Possibly the threat said by Rester to have been indulged in by Russia to establish a Russo-Chinese Protectorate over Korea did not altogether command itself to the Treaties Powers generally; it might not, however, perhaps, have been entirely to the taste of the Peking Government, which has so long suspected their great northern neighbour of sinister designs upon the peninsular kingdom. Anyhow it is obvious that the professed mediation of Great Britain, a power concerning whose impartiality and disinterestedness there has never been any doubt either at Peking or Tokyo, has been accepted in preference, and it is to be hoped that Lord KIMBERLEY will be able to suggest some course whereby peace with honour can be secured. China will probably not be unwilling to concede any reasonable demand, so long as it will involve no serious loss of face; it is Japan that may be expected to raise trouble, for she will want to find some compensation for the outlay involved in the despatch and maintenance of the large force she now has in Korea. Unless the Japanese Government are able to show that they have scored some diplomatic victory or secured some commercial gain in the settlement of this dispute, they will have to reckon with a very dissatisfied opposition in the country. The Chinese Government, from its autocratic character, need fear no popular outcry even if it be necessary to make some concession rather against the grain and a little wounded to their amour propre. The mutual withdrawal of troops from Korea will no doubt form one of the primary conditions to a successful negotiation of terms of settlement, and probably this will be effected by degrees, the first

move being the evacuation of Seoul and inland positions, the armies of occupation first retiring to Chonju, or other treaty port, with a formal agreement for their embarkation on the signature of the protocol. That they will be ready to at once withdraw will, however, be too much to expect from rivals so strongly penetrated with distrust and dislike of each other, but there will have to be some important mutual conditions for a peaceful conclusion of the difficulties to be secured.

The P. & O. steamer *Japon* left Bombay for this port on the 14th inst.

The last meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council held on the 3rd instant, it was arranged to form a public tank in the interior of the Reservoirs, occupation to take place on January 1st next.

RUPERT'S TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 16th July.

CHOLEBA IN EUROPE.

There is a general spread of cholera in Russia. Great alarm is felt at St. Petersburg, where 300 deaths have occurred during the past week.

ANARCHISM ON THE WAR PATH.

A plot has been discovered at Tonlon the object of which was to destroy the Arsenal and to burn the new ironclad *Qinghai*.

The P. & O. steamer *Melrose*, from China, arrived at London on the morning of the 16th inst.

A Chinese prisoner in the gaol under sentence of six weeks' imprisonment committed suicide yesterday, going by hanging.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Imperial Maritime Customs Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1893.

It was reported at Shanghai on the 13th inst. that the Japanese had bought the Manul liner *Monica* and four other steamers.

The steamer *Essex*, which has lately been under charter to the C. M. S. N. Co., has been chartered by the Chinese Government for the coast trade for six months.

The British battleship *Conqueror* was run into at Pukow Anchorage on the 8th inst. by Chinese gunners, who have been from the N. C. Daily News. The *Conqueror* was at anchor at the time and her cargo was to be discharged in order to repair the damage done.

The Chinese native papers report that orders have been received from Li Hung-chang that no Japanese men-of-war are to be allowed to pass Woosung, and if any Japanese man-of-war anchored in the Whangpoo they were not to be allowed to leave.

The Chinese native papers report that the laws of cricket are still capable of considerable improvement, and I am glad to find that the weak spots are being pointed out in an attempt made to bring the living state of things in certain particulars. It was a great advance in the "closure rule" was passed and now the equally important question of "follow-on" has arisen. The M.C.C. are now tackling it and have sent in a circular to the leading amateur and professionals, setting out the suggested courses of amendment, and requesting opinions on the subject. In the first place, the suggestion is that the "closure rule" be passed and now the opinion of placing their opponent in a second time. In the next case, the question is that the number of wickets constituting the "follow-on" should be increased from 50 to 120, while the third alternative is the idea supported by Mr. A. J. Webb at the annual meeting—viz., the abolition of the "follow-on" rule and the consequent amendment of the closure rule, providing an earlier limit than the third day of a match when a side can declare its innings closed.

The evidence showed that Mr. A. W. Miller entered into a contract with a company to whom he had given his services at Kowloon. He employed the plaintiff on the understanding that he would be necessary to employ a large staff of men day and night. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff had to be down immediately after the work had to be done, immediately after the work had to be done, immediately after the staff of men day and night. As a matter of fact, the plaintiff had a few enemies to the work, and after a few days the defendant found that the job was being taken off by the title, and the work was performed so slowly and was performed so carelessly that he rescinded the contract and sent the man away.

The evidence showed that Mr. A. W. Miller submitted that according to the contract signed he was not compelled to employ any specified number of men, nor was he bound to put on for the plaintiff, and that the work should be done by the plaintiff.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "OXUS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

NOTICE
OF CONSIGNEES of Cargos from London ex
S.S. *Tropic*, from Bordeaux ex S.S. *Nantes*
and *Paris*, and *Ville d'Avranches*, in connection with
above Steamer, are hereby informed that their
Goods, with the exception of Opium, Transit
and Valuables, are being landed at their risk
and responsibility, and that the risk of
their Goods is being taken by the Company
and Godown Company, Limited, at the
Godown of the Hongkong and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after WEDNES-
DAY, the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject
to rent and damage.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All Damaged Packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. D. DE AMPAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1894.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM VICTORIA, TACOMA AND
YOKOHAMA TO JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargos are hereby requested to
sign Bills of Lading for counter-signature
and take immediate delivery of their Goods
from aboard.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

19 INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"WINGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered free of charge.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

On or about the 18th inst. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Carriage of the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at Noon of the 18th inst. will
be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Carriage of the discharge of the vessel
will be landed at Noon of the 18th inst. will
be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Quick despatch.

Quick despatch.